

Conspicuity of Powered-Two-Wheelers (PTW)

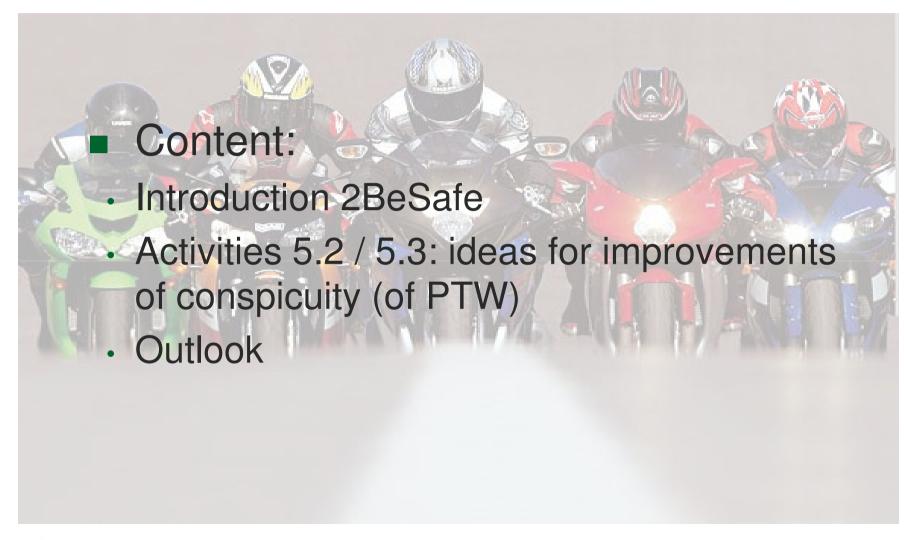
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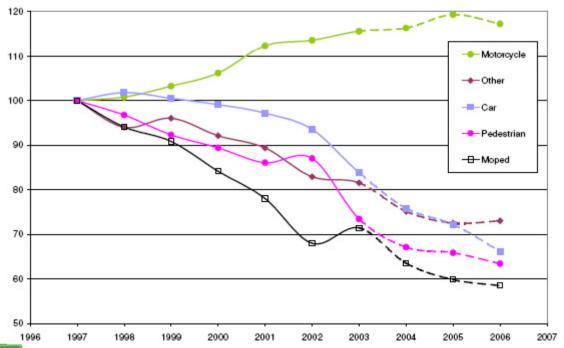




2BeSafe- CONCEPT



- Accident risk for PTW (Power-Two-Wheeler) riders is about 5-25 times higher than for car drivers
- PTW deaths as a proportion of the total number of road fatalities in the European countries has increased from 11.3% to 13.4%, while the total number of road fatalities has decreased



Index (1997=100) of motorcycle and moped fatalities compared with other modes EU-14, 1997-2006

Source: ERSO/ CARE
Database / EC
Date of query:
August 2008





Aim:

Fundamental research on cause of accidents and human error and the development of practical counter-measures for enhancing PTW rider safety

Project Structure:

WP 1

In-depth accident analysis

- · behavioural based studies
- · infrastructure based studies
- · weather-based studies

WP 2 Naturalistic driving WP 3 Cross cultural analysis

WP 5 In-depth / behavioural studies

- · conflict studies
- · conspicuity
- infrastructure

WP 4 Design / tuning of tools

- instrumented vh.
- · driving simulators

WP 8 Management

WP 6 Transversal analysis and guidelines

WP 7
Dissemination / exploitation





Management:

























































Work Package 5:

- In-depth behavioural studies:
 - Activity 5.1 Conflict studies (FACTUM)
 - Activity 5.2 Visual conspicuity (TU Dresden)
 - Activity 5.3 Improvements of conspicuity (BASt)
 - [the methodological approach will be shown later in the presentation of Oliver Bartels]
 - Activity 5.4 Validation of riding simulator (UNIMORE)
 - Activity 5.5 Cognitive work analysis (INRETS)













Objectives and tasks within Work Package 5.2 / 5.3:

- Effects of modifying certain PTW features on sensory and cognitive conspicuity, such as:
- motorcycle (PTW) colour
- colour of clothing and helmet
- lighting equipment on the motorcycle helmet
- new lighting configurations/ arrangements (day and night time)
- different colour
- improvement of conspicuity

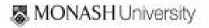






















T-arrangement (Honda CBF 600):

Arrangement of light sources in one horizontal line (handlebar) and in a vertical line at the bottom of the front fork

Advantages:

Good reproduction of the motorcycle shape and size (front view); large luminous surfaces; high recognition in front and side view

Disadvantages:

Mounting problems; especially front end with single arm front fork (scooter); no sufficient clarification of the front end in lateral view (TUD Dresden Design)





T-arrangement (Honda CBF 600):

day and twilight/night





(TU Dresden Design)









V-arrangement:

Arrangement of light sources in a open top V-arrangement; top lamps at the handlebar; lower lamps on the front fender

Advantages:

Clear form in front and side view; clarification of the anterior end in lateral view; high recognition in both views; simple arrangement

Disadvantages:

Poor visibility of the actual motorcycle size; arrangement of the medium lamps possibly to close to low beam and high beam headlamps





V-arrangement (Honda CBF 600):

day and twilight/night

(TU Dresden Design)





V-arrangement (Vespa GTS 300 Super):

day and twilight/night





(TU Dresden Design)





Helmet lights are suitable to the project, but they are out of discussion in the moment due to the following disadvantages:

- Batteries or connection to the electrical system is needed
- •Batteries increase the helmet weight
- Function control before each journey necessary
- Connection to the electrical system could be a source of danger in case of accidents
- Glare will occur with laterally arranged lamps (especially in rain and fog conditions)







2Besafe



Outlook:

T-arrangement for motorcycles?



V-arrangement for scooters?



Revision of the T-and V-arrangement taking into account daytime running lamps (DRL) and headlamps with gas-discharge light sources





http://www.2besafe.eu/



Thank you for your attention

